#### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-18 are pending in the application. The status of the claims is as follows:

Claims / Section	35 U.S.C. Sec.	References / Notes
1	§102(b) Anticipation	<ul> <li>Wiedeman (U.S. Patent 5,448,623).</li> </ul>
2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13-17	§103(a) Obviousness	<ul> <li>Wiedeman (U.S. Patent 5,448,623); and</li> <li>Akhavan (U.S. Patent 5,673,308).</li> </ul>
7, 8, 9, 18	§103(a) Obviousness	<ul> <li>Wiedeman (U.S. Patent 5,448,623); and</li> <li>Admission of Prior Art (APA).</li> </ul>
4, 12	§103(a) Obviousness	<ul> <li>Wiedeman (U.S. Patent 5,448,623);</li> <li>Akhavan (U.S. Patent 5,673,308); and</li> <li>APA.</li> </ul>

Applicants have cancelled independent claim 1 and dependent claims 2-6, and amended claims 7-9 to depend from claim 10 (claim 10 being a combination of claims 1 and 2). Claim 15 has been amended to include the limitation of claim 16. Applicants have provided arguments for distinguishing the present invention from the combination of Wiedeman and Akhavan.

### 35 U.S.C. §102(b), Claim 1 Anticipation by Wiedeman '623

1. Claim 1 has been canceled from the application.

# 35 U.S.C. §103(a), Claims 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13-17 Obviousness over Wiedeman '623 in view of Akhavan '308

The combination of Wiedeman and Akhavan does not obviate the present
 invention because the element of initiating a call setup in the sub-communication network
 in sequence with the other elements is not taught by Wiedeman and Akhavan either alone
 or in combination.

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The Examiner acknowledged that Wiedeman does not expressly disclose that the sub-communication network may be the source of a call setup for rerouting the call (p. 3, under paragraph 5), but cites Akhavan as providing the teaching for using the sub-communication network to set up the rerouting of such a call (p. 4, first full paragraph). The Examiner then states that adding the feature of Akhavan to Wiedeman would allow a subsequent incoming call to be directly routed to the sub-network and avoid excessive call rerouting.

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Applicants respectfully disagree, because if the feature of Akhavan were added to Wiedeman, the system would be unworkable, or at the very least, extremely inefficient.

The Examiner has analogized Wiedeman's element 16 in Figure 3 (the remote TSN/Active Gateway) to the sub-communication network of the present invention. According to Wiedeman (at 7/36-65), a caller 50 wishing to contact a cellular telephone user 30 accesses the user's home gateway (HG) 12 via the PTSN 21. If the home gateway (HG) 12 determines that the active gateway (AG) 16 is not the user's HG 12, the HG 12 requests a call setup to the AG 16 via the packet network 32.

Given the Scheme of Wiedeman, however, Akhavan would have to suggest using the active gateway AG 16 of Wiedeman (what the Examiner is equating to the sub-communication network) to initiate the call setup for a rerouted call, and not the home gateway HG 12, as is actually indicated by Wiedeman. It is very unclear what would drive the active gateway AG 16 in Wiedeman to initiate a setup, as described in the invention, or taught by Akhavan. The telephone call of caller 50 would somehow have to be directed to the active gateway AG 16, but there appears to be no direct mechanism in Wiedeman to do this, nor is there any suggestion for doing so provided by Akhavan.

3. The personal phone number (PPN) in Akhavan is forwarded to the cellular telephone system in the framework of establishing communications between a mobile device and a base station, and not in the rerouting of a call within the sub-communication network.

The Examiner states that Akhavan teaches letting the sub-communication base station be the source of the call setup for rerouting the call using a mobile telephone number of the mobile unit (p. 4, carryover paragraph).

However, Akhavan establishes the call forwarding at an earlier stage than the present invention. "The key instructions that are sent constitute a request for cellular call forwarding when a base station has established communication with an appropriate subscriber hand-set or portable station." 17/44-47. "Thus, the communications from the transmitter 103 to the cellular telephone system will contain the PPN of the hand-set currently in communication with the base station 100..." 17/60-63.

Since the home base station of the present invention transmits the PPN at the time a call is generally routed to it (each and every time, after a check to see that the mobile device is not accessible by the home system), it does not require the utilization of the forwarding function of the cellular phone system as discussed above.

All remaining claims in the application now contain a combination of claims 1 and 2 (i.e., claim 10), notably, the limitation pertaining to a rerouting of the call that is initiated in the sub-communication network using the mobile telephone number of the called wireless communication terminal equipment. Applicants believe that this combination is not taught by any combination of the references cited against it.

Applicants rely on these arguments for the patentability of independent claim 15 and all remaining dependent claims in the application.

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For these reasons, Applicants assert that the amended claim language clearly distinguishes over the prior art, and respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the §103(a) rejection from the present application.

#### Conclusion

Inasmuch as each of the rejections have been overcome by the amendments and arguments presented, and all of the Examiner's suggestions and requirements have been satisfied, it is respectfully requested that the present application be reconsidered, the rejections be withdrawn and that this application be passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Bergner
SCHIFF HARDIN & WAITE
PATENT DEPARTMENT
6600 Sears Tower
Chicago, Illinois 60606-6473
(312) 258-5779
Attorney for Applicants

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING** 

**Customer Number 26574** 

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Manh Bergner

Mark Bergner - Attorney for Applicants

# APPENDIX A MARKED UP CLAIMS

- 7. (Amended) The method according to claim 10 [5], wherein the communication
   terminal is realized by one of an SO access and UKO-ISDN basic access.
  - 8. (Amended) The method according to claim 10 [1], wherein wireless connection of wireless communication terminal equipment to the base stations in the home area is realized according to one of DECT standard.

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9. (Amended) The method according to claim 10 [1], wherein wireless connection of wireless communication terminal equipment to basic stations is realized according to one of a DECT standard and a CAP standard.

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15. (Amended three times) A method for controlling calls in a public ISDN communication network, comprising the sequential steps of:

calling, using a telephone number, wireless communication terminal equipment wirelessly connected to base stations of a home area, the base stations being connected to communication terminals of the communication network, and the wireless communication terminal equipment being additionally wirelessly connected to an ISDN sub-communication network of the ISDN communication network;

switching calls directed to a called wireless communication terminal equipment to an appertaining base station in the home area using the communication network;

determining an availability of the called wireless communication terminal equipment being determined by said appertaining base station in the home area in response to said switching of calls; initiating a call setup for a rerouted call in the sub-communication network using a mobile telephone number of the called wireless communication terminal equipment, the rerouted call being initiated for the respective wireless communication terminal equipment; and

rerouting the call, given non-availability of the called wireless communication terminal equipment, to the sub-communication network using the appertaining base station and using an ISDN performance feature of "call deflection".